



UNITED  
STATES  
ARMY  
TRAINING  
CENTER  
INFANTRY  
FORT JACKSON  
SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPANY C  
SIXTH BATTALION  
SECOND REGIMENT





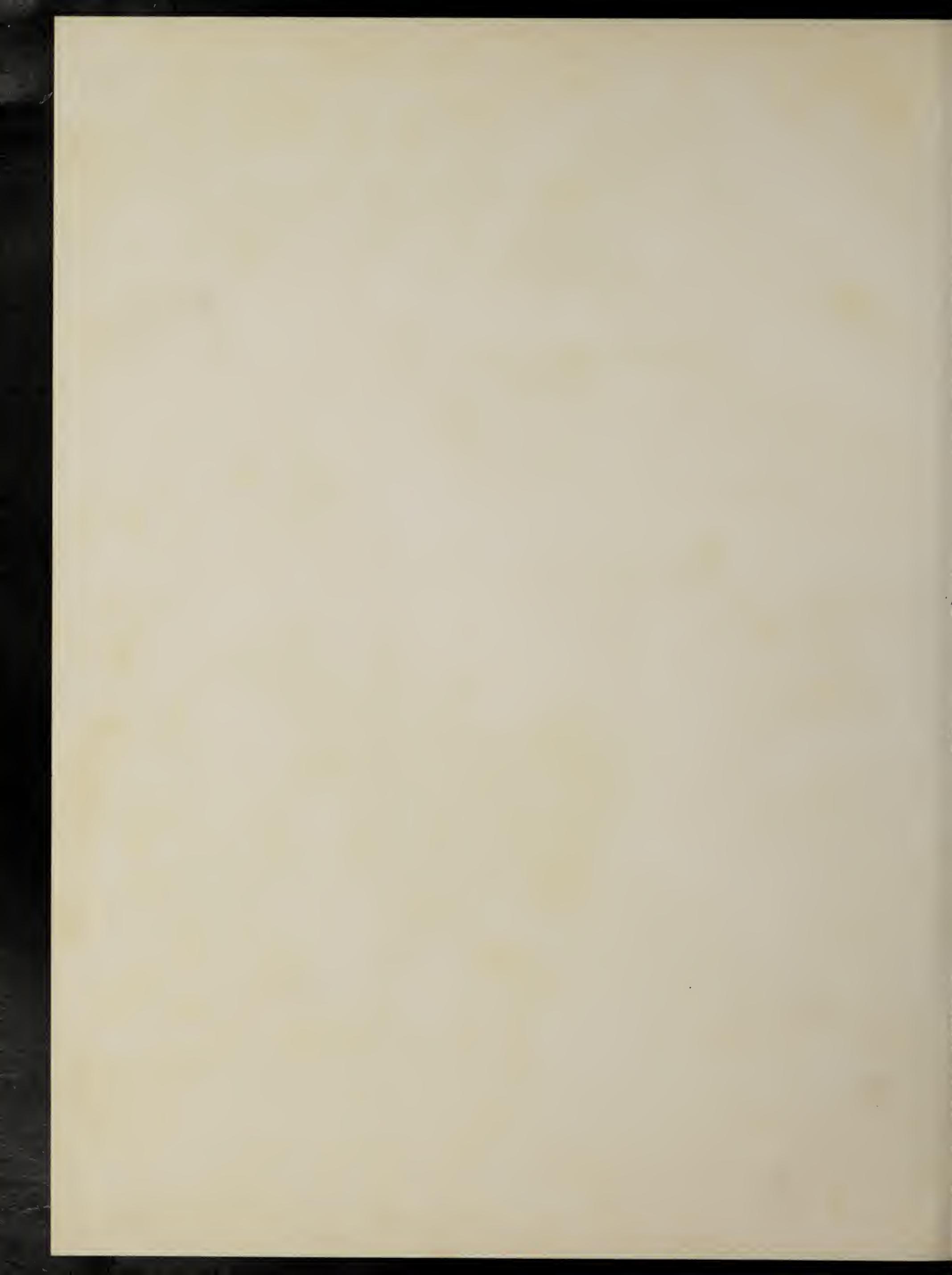


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u. s. army  
infantry training center  
fort jackson, south carolina





**CHARLES S. D'ORSA**

*Major General, U. S. Army*

**Commanding General**



ROBERT L. ASHWORTH

*Brigadier General, U. S. Army*

**Deputy Commanding General**

HERBERT I. STERN

*Colonel, U. S. Army*

**Chief of Staff**





Recruit Barracks Area



Post Chapel



Twin Lakes



## history of

Fort Jackson, one of the Army's major military reservations, stretches over 56,000 acres of wooded hill-land five miles southeast of Columbia, South Carolina, the capital of the State.

Located near the exact center of the "Palmetto State," the post is a virtual outdoorman's paradise, with numerous lakes dotting the pine-covered terrain.

The post, originally called Camp Jackson, was established in June, 1917, a scant two months after the United States entered World War I. It was named in honor of Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the United States; South Carolina native, and, as a Major General in the War of 1812, architect of American victory in the Battle of New Orleans.

Within a year of its opening, Camp Jackson was bustling, thronged with some 45,000 officers and men training for overseas duty. These men, as members of the 30th and 81st Infantry Divisions, later saw action in France with the American Expeditionary Force under General John J. Pershing.

General demobilization followed the 1918 Armistice and Camp Jackson was closed as an active Army installation. Between 1925 and 1940 it served as an encampment and training area for the South Carolina National Guard.

In 1940, as clouds of another war hovered over the United States, the post reverted to federal control and re-opened as Fort Jackson, a permanent-type Army garrison. On July 1, 1940, the 8th Infantry Division was activated here and later that year, the 30th "Old Hickory" Division moved in.

At about the same time, a \$2.5 million construction program was started for semi-permanent type barracks and a \$500,000 small arms range with 400 targets went into operation. More than 100 miles of hard-surfaced roads were installed, most of them named for South Carolina heroes in the Revolutionary War and the War Between the

NCO Club





Marching to training area



Service Club

# fort jackson

States.

Wide-scale maneuvers were staged in the Carolinas in 1941 as the nation girded for a possible conflict. Such divisions as the 1st and 2nd Armored, the 9th, 29th, 31st, 43rd and 44th Infantry Divisions were trained and toughened into effective fighting units at Fort Jackson and other posts in the Carolinas.

In March, 1941, the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt was an honored guest at the burgeoning training center here. In June, 1942, Sir Winston Churchill, then Prime Minister of Great Britain, visited Fort Jackson and the post personnel presented an impressive review and combat demonstration for him.

Several divisions destined to blaze their way into history in the Pacific and Europe trained at Fort Jackson during the war. These included the 4th, 6th, 8th, 26th, 30th, 77th, 87th, 100th and 106th Infantry Divisions. Troops of the I and XII Corps also received training here. Altogether, more than half a million American fighting men underwent some phase of World War II training at Fort Jackson.

The Army Service Forces Personnel Replacement Depot was established here in May, 1946 and Fort Jackson became a Replacement Training Center in November, 1946. In June, 1947, it was designated as one of four permanent replacement training centers in the United States. Later, the famed 5th Infantry Division was reactivated as a training organization.

In April, 1950, the 5th Infantry Division, after three years of creditable services here, was reassigned to Indiantown Gap Military Reservation and Fort Jackson began to prepare for standby status.

But standby status never came. With the outbreak of the Korean War, immediate reactivation of the 8th Infantry Division, and its assignment to Fort Jackson, was ordered by Department of the Army. In January, 1951, the 8th was joined by the 31st "Dixie" Infantry

Division, a National Guard organization ordered to active duty.

The 31st Infantry Division stayed until April, 1952, when it moved to Camp Atterbury, Indiana, and in May, 1954, the 8th Infantry was transferred to Camp Carson, Colorado. It was replaced at Fort Jackson by the renowned 101st Airborne Division, defenders of Bastogne during the Battle of the Bulge.

On March 16, 1956, after the 101st Airborne Division had moved to Fort Campbell, Kentucky, Fort Jackson was designated as the United States Army Training Center, Infantry.

Fort Jackson today is a bustling post with an average of more than 20,000 officers and enlisted men assigned to it. Its recreational facilities include many outdoor-lighted areas, among which are a football stadium with cinder track, capable of seating 6,600; a baseball stadium seating 3,200; seven softball diamonds; four tennis courts, three modern swimming pools, four lakes and a golf driving range. Other facilities include a post field house seating 3,500, five gymnasiums, seven service clubs, five libraries, two arts and crafts shops, four theaters, and a dayroom in each company. In addition, there is an 18-hole golf course, one of the finest in the Armed Services.

The post also has 18 chapels and a Religious Education Center, with chaplains representing all the recognized major faiths found in the United States.

For servicemen who wish to continue their formal education, Fort Jackson has an extensive program. The Post Army Education Center conducts group-study classes, on-post, and correspondence courses which are available.

Fort Jackson provides a balanced program for its men. The off-duty recreational and cultural activities are some of the best the Army has to offer; at the same time, using the latest and finest Army techniques, it performs the vital mission of turning civilians into soldiers.

Post Library

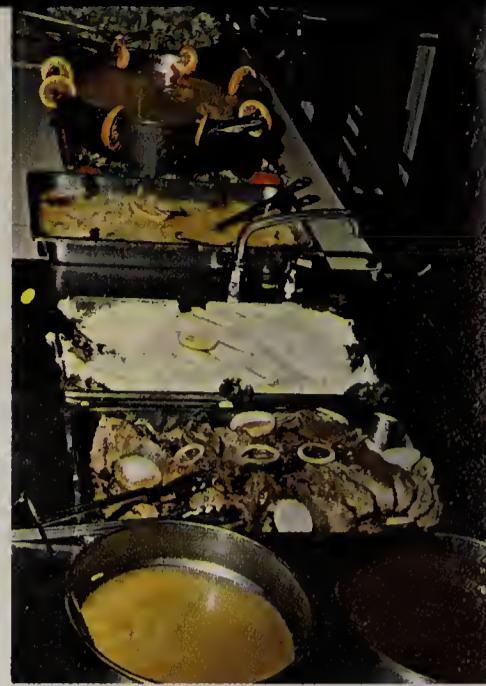


Officers Club





Post Field House



Chow line



Craft Shop

Post Golf Course Club House





Officers Swimming Pool and Club



Baseball Batting Range



Bowling Lanes



Softball



Miniature Golf Course



Trainfire Range

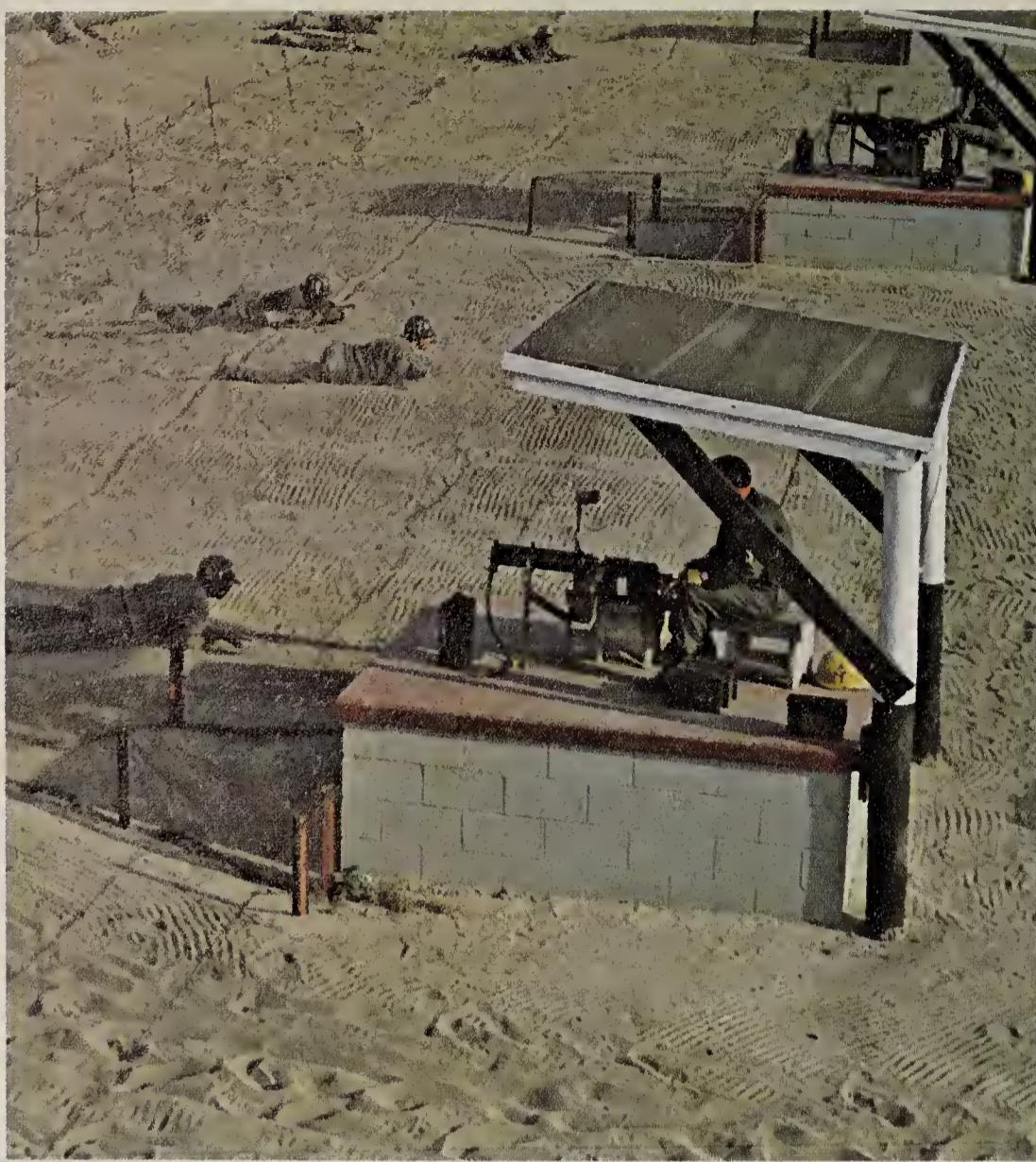
Stacked rifles



Prone firing position







Heads down and keep moving



In uniform manner

Infiltration course

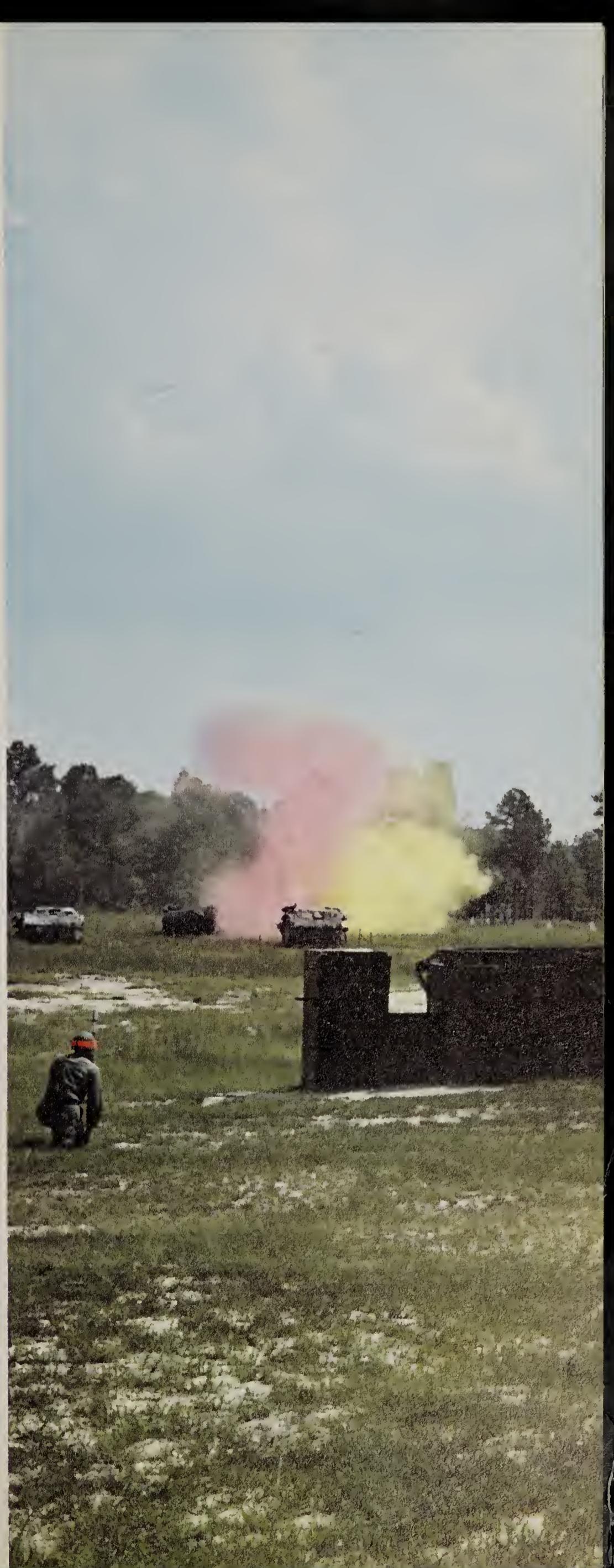




Observing firing



Outdoor instruction





106mm recoilless rifle firing

Grenade range entrance



Rifle grenade firing







Flame Thrower ready



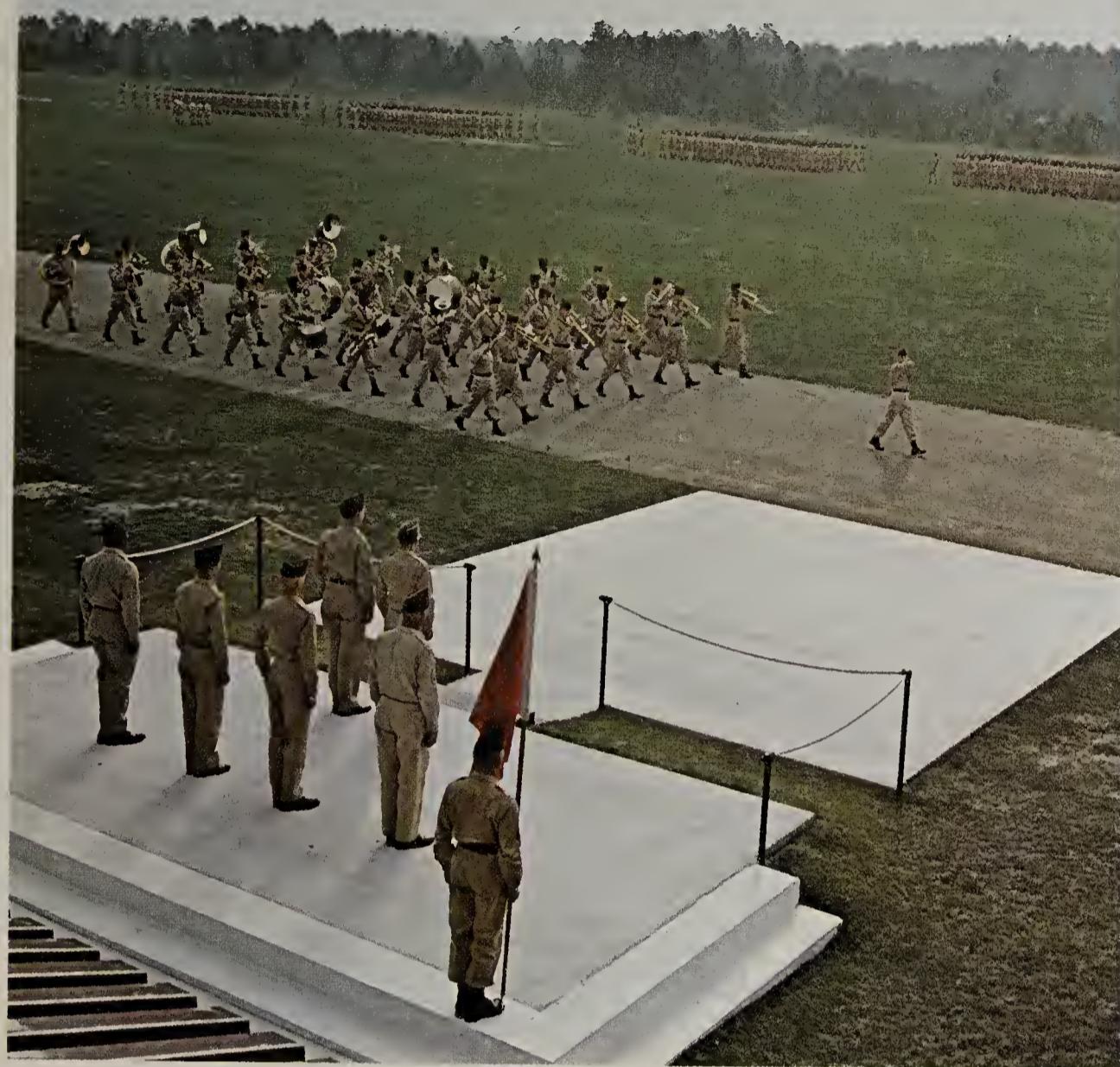
Flame Thrower in action

Squad tactics



Tactical training



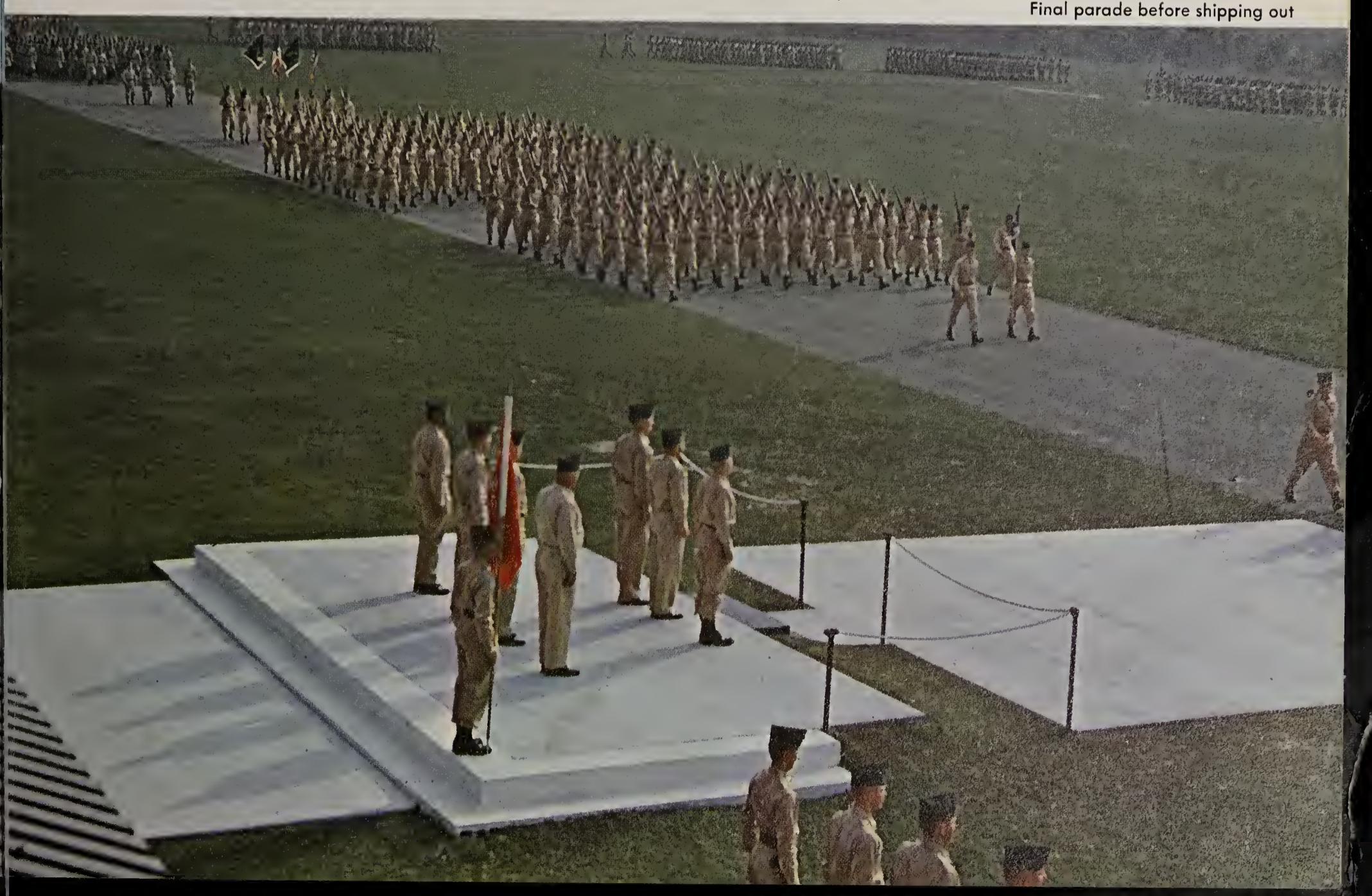


Graduation parade



Passing in review

Final parade before shipping out





# DO YOU QUALIFY?

This "Leaders Code" poster was developed for Fort Jackson from original ideas by Major General Charles S. D'Orsa, Commanding General, for use in connection with the Leader School which was inaugurated here in January, 1962. Artist Sp 4 Leonard Okupnick, 3d U. S. Army Training Aids.

# reception station

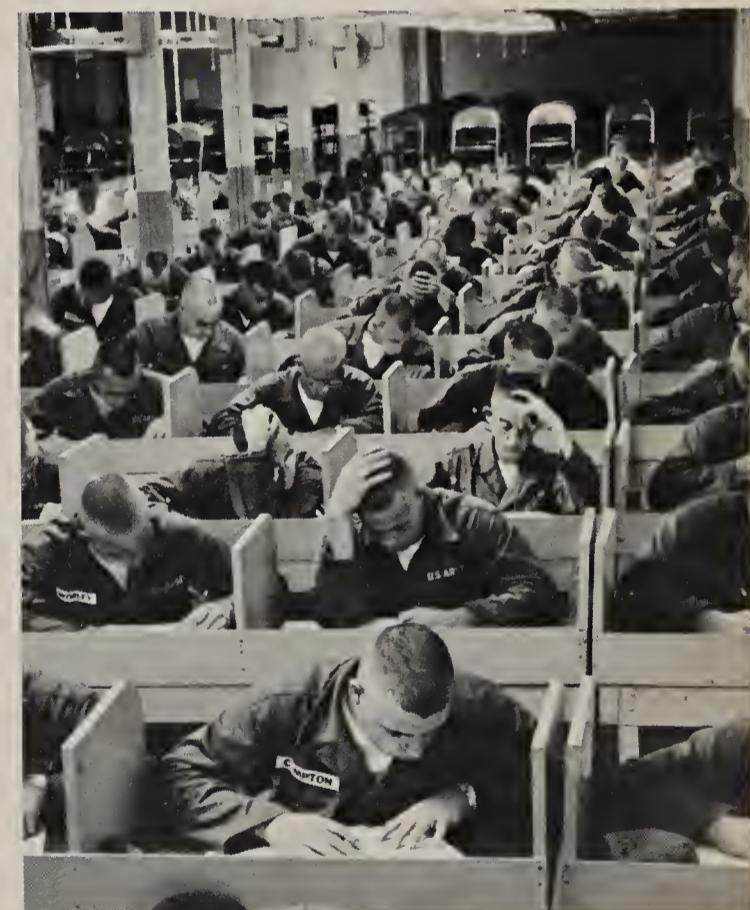
How do they ever get everything accomplished here?

This may be one of the thoughts that occurs to a trainee as he processes through the Fort Jackson reception station. But it becomes quite clear to him that they do get a great deal accomplished during his brief few days stay.

Aptitude tests, physical examination, a classification interview, orientation meetings, a clothing issue and the creation of a permanent file—all are completed within the few days of processing at the Reception Station.

The change from civilian to trainee has to be a swift one, for in the next eight weeks he will receive intensive training in the fundamentals of combat soldiering that he may have to apply in the defense of his country and his own life.

Even as the trainees move up 'the hill' to their training companies, they have begun to understand a little of the routine that will become such an important part of their next eight weeks in Basic Combat Training.



# processing



First haircut



Blood pressure check



SHOTS





Eye examination



Dental charting



Clothing issue



Proper fit



# first week

During the first week in his new training company, the trainee becomes familiar with many of the duties and responsibilities that will be his throughout the rest of his Army career.

As in civilian life, "housekeeping" plays an important part in the 'duties of the day.' In this case, the household is his company where such duties as care of clothing, equipment, cleaning weapons, drilling, learning the manual of arms and K.P. are performed.

Kitchen Police is a necessary part of these duties and is assigned to each man, in turn, on a daily basis. The K.P.'s aid the mess personnel in feeding a company-size group three times a day.

Cleaning weapons and equipment is a never-ending duty of the Infantryman. A dirty weapon could, and has, made the difference between life and death in combat.



## k.p. and messhall



Necessary duty

Excellent food for hearty appetites



Cooks helper

Marking clothing

## barracks

Leisure time—letter home





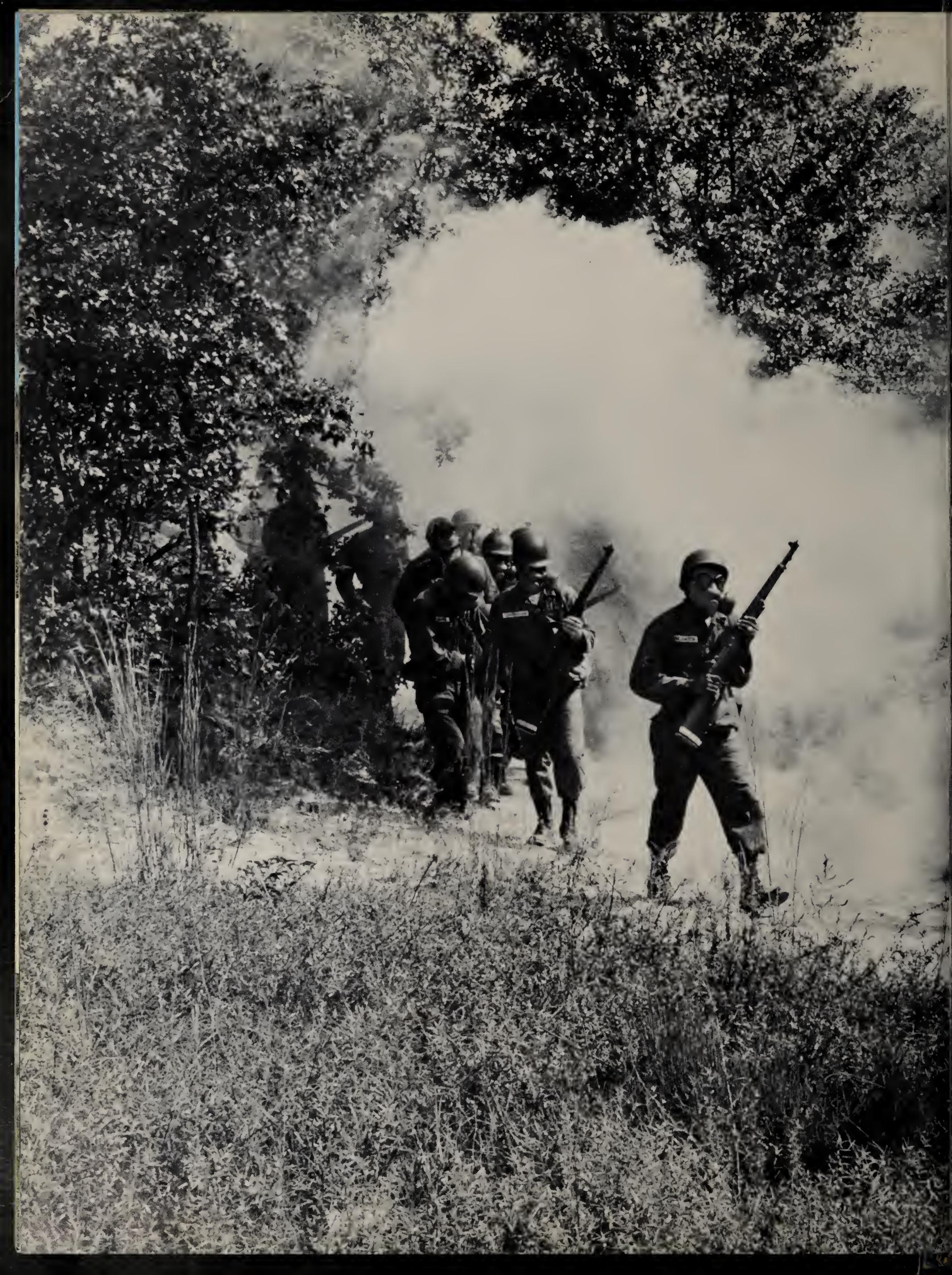
Demonstration—manual of arms

"Inspection Arms"

## drill and ceremonies

"Right Shoulder Arms"





# second week

In combat, the individual soldier may be faced with chemical, biological or radiological agents. CBR training enables the trainee to develop an understanding of the agents and necessary protective action to insure his individual effectiveness under combat conditions.

Inspections is a test of attention to detail and the ability to follow specific instruction. This serves as an alert to the discipline of the individual—the same sort of discipline that wins battles in combat.

Each trainee receives, through lectures and practical work, training in immediate application of first-aid. They learn the continuing value of instant treatment in the field is still of great importance.

Techniques of hand-to-hand combat receive an important place in the list of necessary combat skills. It is essential that each man develop the courage and ability to close with and overcome opponents in close combat.





Check mask for leaks



Gas chamber

cbt



Moving into contaminated area

Combat conditions



Practice movement through gas





Rifle inspection



Preparing for inspection



"Dress Right Dress"

saturday inspection



Stop the bleeding

## first aid



Treat for shock

Protect the wound



# hand to hand combat



The development of aggressive spirit is a prime objective of this training.





# third week



Most of the Third Week is devoted to individual training in rifle marksmanship and target detection.

A 25 meter range enables the new soldier to grow accustomed to his weapon's characteristics and the proper technique of positioning and aim.

On the target detection range he is taught detection and range estimation through movement, sound and practice. This way he learns to distinguish between human and inanimate objects and marking single and multiple targets.

During this period of field training targets pop up and test the instruction that has been given in the elements of detection, range estimation and point-of-aim training.



# target detection

A prone target is difficult to detect



Clearly visible



Find the target



Blend in with foliage





Be sure it's in the black

Make each shot count

## 25 meter range

What did I do wrong?





# fourth week

The Army Trainfire program emphasizes realistic combat target conditions and speeds the development of a better rifleman. Key to this training is "Gentleman Pete," an electronically controlled target that automatically falls when hit. These silhouette targets pop up for various periods at different distances in terrain which simulates combat areas.

What seems like endless repetition of instruction on positioning, sight picture and aim begins to pay dividends in increased skill and confidence with the weapon.

"Ready on the right . . . Ready on the left . . . Ready on the firing line . . . Lock one clip, load . . . Firers watch your lane . . ."

This familiar call from the tower signals the start of a practical firing exercise on the Trainfire Range.

Individual coaching and close supervision by the 'A.I.' (Assistant Instructor) make each shot an important lesson in rifle proficiency.





Trainfire range



Firing in progress



"Firers watch your lane"

Watching for target



t  
r  
a  
i  
n  
e



Home from firing



Care and cleaning

## cleaning weapons

Keep each part spotlessly clean





# fifth week



During the Fifth Week emphasis is placed on subjects which contribute to the overall effectiveness of the individual Infantryman.

The M1 that the trainee has grown accustomed to feels a little clumsy with the bayonet attached, but soon the individual develops skill with them as a single weapon. The training received with the bayonet instills confidence in the individual's ability to handle himself and his weapon.

In land navigation training, the trainee learns how to navigate over unfamiliar terrain by means of compass and map in both daylight and darkness.

Day and night training exposes the individual to techniques of movement, cover and tactics under a wide range of conditions.





Crossing over a log barrier



Jumping a ditch  
Walking the log





Attacking



Meeting the enemy



Crawling under



Clearing obstacle

## bayonet assault



How movements will be made

## individual day

Going under barbed wire





Very close squeeze



Cover and movement demonstration

## and night training

Creeping and crawling



Learning use of compass

# land navigation

Checking compass circle



Charting course





On guard



Deadly in close combat

## bayonet



Learning the movements



# sixth week

One of the most unforgettable parts of basic combat training is the infiltration course. The course presents the trainee with 100 yards of barbed wire that must be negotiated under machine-gun fire and noise of explosive charges, and ends with a spirited bayonet assault. This training is designed to familiarize the individual with many of the characteristics of battle and to minimize any possible tendency to become confused or demoralized when subjected to noise and unfamiliar sounds experienced in battle.

The grenade is an important close-range weapon of the combat infantryman, and at the grenade ranges the trainee receives practical instruction and training in the use of both rifle and hand grenades.

Land mine warfare training teaches the trainee the techniques of passing or destroying anti-personnel devices emplaced by the enemy. Emplacement, detection and removal of enemy mines is also taught.





High angle firing

## rifle grenade

Learning correct procedure



Adjusting grenade for firing



Firing from standing position





Watching effects of throw through periscope



Throwing from standing position

## hand grenade



Checking out grenades



Kneeling position



Crawling the course



Keep heads down



Ready to move out

## infiltration course

Under the wire—keep moving



# land mine warfare

Slow exacting work



How to search for mines



Instruction on land mines





# seventh week

The seventh week provides a 'field' exercise in the real sense of the word, as this week is spent in bivouac.

During the previous six weeks of training, the trainee has been conditioned through marches and physical training, building up to this seventh week march to bivouac encampment where he is exposed to conditions similar to those found in a forward battle zone.

Conflicts of the future, no matter by what means they are conducted, will always require a physically mobile infantry that can close with a ground enemy.

Physical fitness for the Soldier reaches farther than mere good health. It means strength, alertness and endurance. He must be capable of existence in the field with a minimum of shelter and comfort.

During this seventh week of bivouac, regular training in squad tactics, techniques of fire, close combat and night training is conducted.





Squad movement. Each man has a position.



Covering fire

Move out



Learning combat formations

## squad tactics



Close demonstration

Be ready to move up



Providing cover fire



Fire and movement downrange



Firing from cover

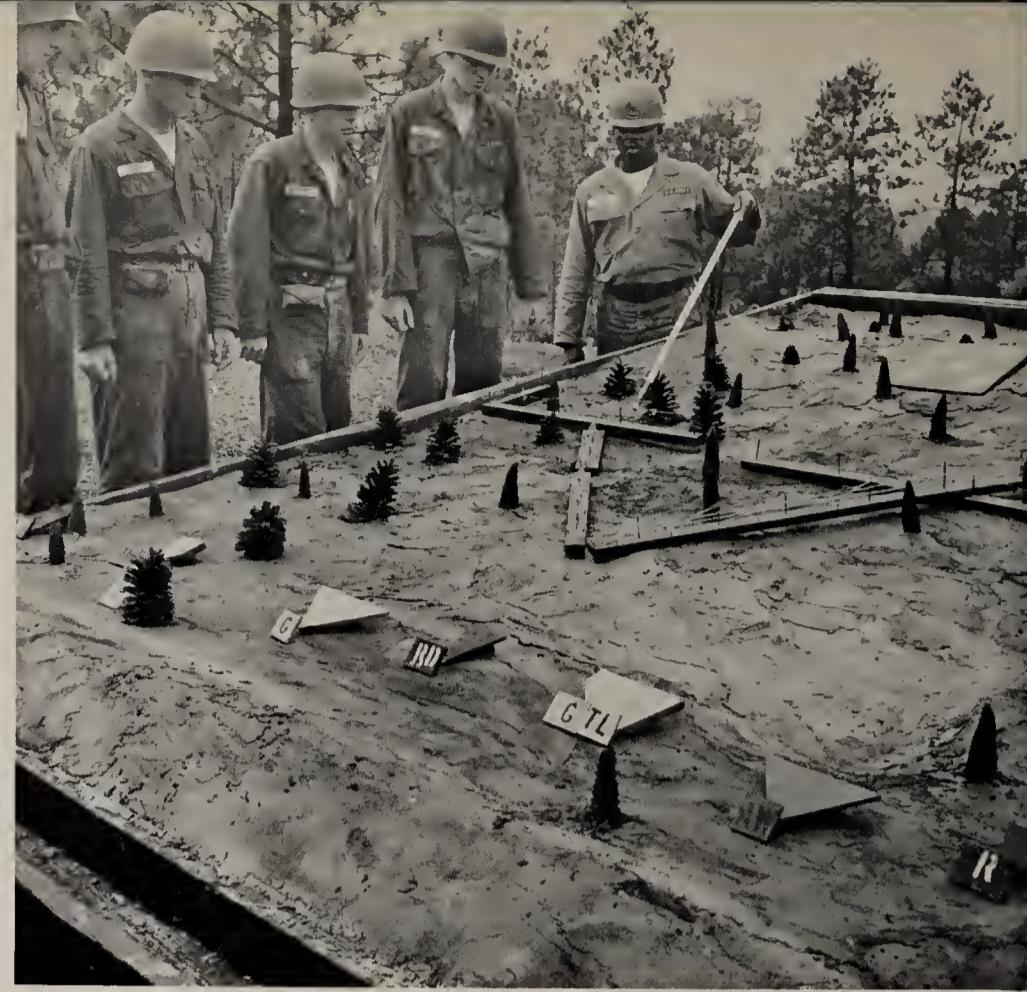


Advancing on the enemy

close combat range



Firing line



How effective field fire works

## technique of fire



Firing at enemy

Fire distribution



Learning field of fire





Setting up camp



Two-man shelter tent



Camp site complete

Chow in the field



bivouac

Hearty appetites





# eighth week

The Eighth and final week of basic training is the time for testing how well the recruit has learned the elements of Soldiering.

A physical training test is given to measure the individual state of conditioning—an important factor in withstanding the rigors imposed by actual ground warfare. A proficiency test is also given as a demonstration of how well the recruit has learned the fundamentals of his new role of Infantryman.

Basic familiarization with the M-14 rifle; its assembly and disassembly, is given in this week.

The formal end of basic training is the graduation parade and exercises at Hilton Field. Outstanding trainees of the cycle are honored and the troops in battalion strength pass in review.

Then, by air, road and rail they leave Fort Jackson, soon to face advanced training and duty assignments, confident that the eight demanding weeks they have spent has left them better prepared to protect their nation and themselves in battle in the best traditions of the Army Infantry.





Correct position when firing behind trees and stumps

## proficiency test

Using the compass



Sighting on target



Individual maneuver





Following route by compass



First aid



Movement at night



Body exercises



Running in place



Push-ups

Building arm muscles



Timed run



## physical combat proficiency test

# assembly and disassembly of m14

-Learning each part of weapon



Receiving instructions



Working together



# graduation



Passing in review

Awards



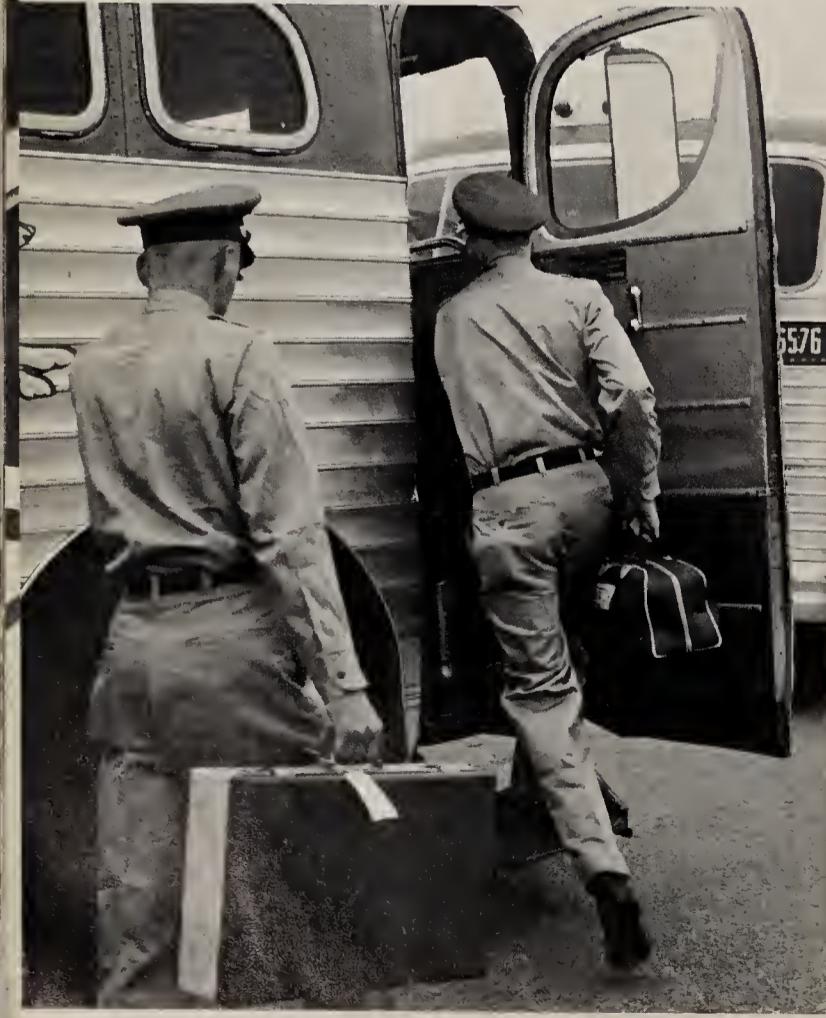
Salute to the Colors



Waiting for transportation

## shipping

Leaving Fort Jackson



# SECOND TRAINING REGIMENT SIXTH BATTALION



Lt. Col. Cecil E. Hunnicutt  
Regimental Commander



Lt. Col. P. T. Hackett  
Battalion Commander



1/Lt. Jacky O. Bellar  
Company Commander

Commenced Training: 8 August 1963

## COMPANY C

Completed Training: 4 October 1963



1/Sgt. Cecil Ward, Jr.  
First Sergeant



PSG Burleigh W. Bell  
Senior Field N.C.O.



PSG Marlin J. Goodhue  
Platoon Sergeant



S/Sgt. Pedro Rosado  
Platoon Sergeant



S/Sgt. Robert E. Lynch  
Platoon Sergeant



S/Sgt. Phillip Dew  
Platoon Sergeant



SFC Gerald T. Nanney  
Supply Sergeant



PFC Charles E. Mosby  
Company Clerk



David L. Abrams

Kerry R. Anderson

Earl N. Bailey, Jr.

William C. Bowen, Jr.

Edward Acuna, Jr.

Nelson Andino-Dones

Gary Batson

David J. Bowman

Frederick L. Akers

Roscoe I. Applegate

James R. Batson

Walter E. Brantley, Jr.

William C. Allen

Eric F. Arrowsmith

Larry D. Barnes

James J. Brennan

Lloyd A. Alofs

Juan A. Avila-Ortiz

Robert E. Beasley, Jr.

Robert D. Brock

Robert C. Ambrose

Thomas P. Baggott, Jr.

Earl S. Blevins

Robert C. Brunson



William J. Brush

Ronald E. Cole

Glen R. Cragle

Jerald A. Doll

Armon Cheek, Jr.

Charles L. Coleman

Reuben H. Crews

James F. Dow

Claude E. Cheshire

David C. Collier

Harold G. Cumbee

Daniel R. Duncan

Ralph G. Clarius

Donald N. Cook

Edmund A. Damrau

Robert L. Durst, Jr.

Paul G. Clair

John A. Cooter

Theodore Davis

James Eagle, Jr.

Michael R. Cole

Gilberto Coriano-Torress

Donald Decker

George E. Encinosa



Earl C. Fogelman  
Lewis C. Griffin  
Edgar W. Hawks  
Lindell H. Hires

Fred A. Freeman  
Joseph L. Hall  
Samuel Hayes  
Paul J. Hoeltje

Larry Frolo  
Walter T. Hardy  
Brownie H. Heiskell  
Allen G. Holcombe

Paul K. Gable  
Bruce W. Harned  
Charles G. Hensler  
Clifton B. Holmes

Larry T. Gerrard  
Nathaniel F. Harris  
Luther C. Hicklin  
William F. Holmes

John G. Green  
Charles O. Hartman  
Clifford M. Hill, Jr.  
Manlio J. Iavarone



Antonio Irizarry-Rodriguez  
Earl D. Jones  
Joseph F. Kosierowski  
Robert Matthews

Robert P. Jackson, Jr.  
Thomas L. Jordan  
John W. Kozicki  
Ronald W. Maury

Robert W. Jackson  
Melvin M. Kann  
Burl V. Kuhns  
Jimmy L. Maxwell

Kerry L. Jarrett  
Howard J. Kimbrell  
Robert B. Land  
Thomas P. McCombs

Leamont Jenkins  
Alton R. Kirk  
Theodore J. Mandella  
Raymond G. McCracken, Jr.

Meredith L. Johnson  
Paul D. Knight  
James B. Marquess  
Grady O. McDade



James C. McKenney  
Hillard E. Morris  
Jack N. Oliver  
Stephen D. Pastor

Clifton L. Mills  
Timothy J. Morse  
Wayne E. Oliver  
Dennis H. Peeler

Gilberto Miranda-Nunez  
William A. Moye, Jr.  
Robert H. Olson  
Mateo Perez-Diaz

Francisco Montana-Mejia  
William C. Mumaw  
Alvin P. Opfer  
James C. Perry

Luis Morales-Diaz  
Robert C. Nease  
Donald C. Pall  
David A. Phillips

James L. Moresea  
Lee R. Newpher  
Walter F. Parks  
William A. Phillips



Ramon Plaud-Medina

Tommy A. Reeves

Luis A. Rodriguez-Galarza

Pedro V. Santiago-Lopez

Jerry R. Pope

Ruben Reyes-Romero

James L. Rozelle

Benjamin Santiago-Rivera

Louis Povzenich

Kenneth G. Reynolds

Frederick S. Ruddock

Luis A. Santiago-Soto

Jonathan Pratcher

James B. Rhodes

Terry L. Russell

Donald L. Schwaed

Victor M. Ramos-Cintron

Julio Rivera-Quinones

Ruben Salana-Rivera

James R. Seawright

Theodore Rasmussen

Jose L. Rodriguez-Feliciano

Franklin D. R. Sanders

Roger K. Sherman



Clark O. Shore

David L. Stanley

Earl T. Strait

Douglas Taylor

Mack M. Simmons

Dale A. Stark

Garry E. Strait

Paul E. Thompson

Douglas E. Smith

Morris R. Steekley

Lloyd W. Streets

Ray J. Toland

Gypsy L. Smith

Samuel Stevanus, Jr.

Charles A. Szoke

Roger W. Truitt

Francis P. Spera

Raymond U. Stevenson

Louis H. Talbert, Jr.

Chester L. Truslow, III

James T. Stack

Davy R. Stiles

David J. Tatsch

Mark W. Varner



Joseph W. Vilanova

George F. Williams, Jr.

Robert T. Walilko

David L. Wooten

Willie E. Walker

Gordon C. Yates

Joseph J. Warmus, Jr.

Robert L. Young



Angel R. Velez-Pelliccia

Robert L. Whiting

Robert L. Young



Jerry L. Vickers

Fred Williams, Jr.

John J. Yustince

















# i am the infantry

I am the Infantry—Queen of Battle! I meet the enemy face to face . . . will to will. For two centuries, I have been the bulwark of our Nation's defense . . . I am the Infantry! Follow me!

Both hardship . . . and glory, I have known. My bleeding feet stained the snow at Valley Forge. I pulled an oar to cross the icy Delaware . . . tasted victory at Yorktown . . . and saw our Nation born.

At New Orleans, I fought beyond the hostile hour . . . discovered the fury of my long rifle . . . and came of age. I am the Infantry!

I pushed westward with the Conestoga . . . and marched with the pioneer across the plains . . . to build outposts for freedom on the wild frontier. Follow me!

With Scott I went to Vera Cruz . . . battled Santa Anna in the mountain passes . . . and climbed the high plateau. I planted our flag in the Plaza of Mexico City.

From Bull Run to Appomattox my blood ran red. I fought for both the Blue and the Grey . . . divided in conflict, I united in peace . . .

I am the Infantry. . .

I left these shores with the sinking of the Maine . . . led the charge up San Juan Hill . . . and fought the Moro—and disease—in the Philippines. Across the Rio Grande, I chased the bandit, Villa. Follow me!

At Chateau-Thierry, I went over the top. I stood like a rock on the Marne . . . cracked the Hindenburg Line . . . and broke the back of the Hun in the Argonne. I didn't come back until it was "over, over there."

At Bataan and Corregidor, I bowed briefly, licked my wounds and vowed to return. I invaded Tunisia on the African shore . . . dug my nails into the sand at Anzio . . . and bounced into Rome with a flower in my helmet.

The Channel and the hedgerow could not hold me. I pushed back the "Bulge" . . . vaulted the Rhine . . . and seized the Heartland. The "Thousand-Year" Reich was dead.

From island to island, I hopped the Pacific . . . hit the beaches . . . and chopped my way through swamp and jungle. I kept my vow . . . I did return . . . I set the Rising Sun.

In Pusan perimeter I gathered my strength . . . crossed the frozen Han . . . marched to the Yalu. Along the 38th parallel . . . and around the world, I made my stand.

Wherever brave men fight . . . and die, for freedom, you will find me. I am the bulwark of our Nation's defense. I am always ready . . . now, and forever. I am the Infantry—Queen of Battle! Follow Me!

(Reprinted through courtesy of Infantry Magazine)

# common specialist training



Automotive Maintenance Helper Course



Automotive Maintenance Helper Course



Basic Army Administration Course



Automotive Maintenance Helper Course

The Fourth Training Regiment is responsible for the supervision, management and control of the Common Specialist Training Courses given at Fort Jackson. These courses are conducted with the purpose of developing the skills and techniques necessary for entry into an MOS (Military Occupational Skill) group.

These courses include:

**Field Communications Crewman Course (FCCC):** This course trains qualified personnel for positions as field wiremen, capable in installation and maintenance of military field wire communication systems as well as operation of switchboards and field telephones.

**Intermediate Speed Radio Operators Course (ISROC):** Upon successful completion of this course the trained personnel are capable of receiving and transmitting up to 18 words per minute in International Morse Code.

**Basic Army Administration Course (BAAC):** The BAAC trains selected personnel in the preparation of military correspondence, processing of filed materials, typing, reports, publications and general administrative and personnel procedures.

**General Supply Course (GSC):** This course qualifies selected personnel in the maintenance of records for the receipt, storage, and issue of supplies and materials.

**Automotive Maintenance Helper Course (AMHC):** This course covers automotive maintenance, preventive maintenance and recovery operations.

**Light Vehicle Driver Course (LVDC):** This course trains and qualifies selected personnel for duty as military drivers capable of safe light vehicle operations and operation limitations, maintenance and emergency devices.

Field Communications Crewman Course



Pole Orchard



Intermediate Speed Radio Operators Course



Radio Transmitting

# advanced individual training

The Third Training Regiment instructs RA, NG, AUS, and RFA trainees in Advanced Individual Infantry Training, and trains RFA trainees in small unit tactics in Basic Unit Training. It also trains selected enlisted men in leadership and assistant instructor skills for the support of line cadre and instructor personnel.

The Third Regiment also conducts the Fort Jackson Leadership School which includes classes in Leadership, Weapons, and Tactical training of potential leaders. The Regiment monitors the second phase of on-the-job training, wherein graduates are assigned as acting Noncommissioned Officers in training units within the regiment.

In addition, the Third Training Regiment conducts communications and bayonet training, instructor training, administers Proficiency Tests and Physical Training Tests, as well as construction of training sites and performance of range maintenance.



Flame Thrower

106mm Recoilless Rifle



M-60 Machine Gun





Browning Automatic Rifle



Pistol Firing, Cal. 45



Machine Gun, Cal. 30

3.5 Rocket Launcher



# leadership school



Reporting in



Classroom instruction

Field Work, 81mm Mortar



Squad Drill





Squad in the attack

Training on 81mm mortar

106mm Recoilless Rifle



# noncommissioned officer academy



Noncommissioned Officer Academy



Barracks Area



The Fort Jackson Noncommissioned Officer Academy was established in response to a directive initiated by General Bruce C. Clarke, then Commanding General of the United States Army Command.

Since that time, the Academy has developed and implemented a program which incorporates not only the apparent aspects of Leadership and Instructor Training, but the elements of basic soldiering as well. It is a course which provides the essentials of the military profession that are common to all Noncommissioned Officers, without regard to grade, MOS, or job assignment.

The emphasis of the Academy is on the fundamental role of the Noncommissioned Officer: Trainer—Leader—Supervisor.

Classroom Instruction

Day Room



